

IT IS inconceivable that a man branded as Victor Berger be allowed to sit in the national congress.

HOME EDITION

THE DOPEKA STATE JOURNAL

TOPEKA, KANSAS, FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1919—TWELVE PAGES

WEATHER FORECAST for Kansas: Fair tonight and Saturday. Not much change in temperature.

THREE CENTS

ELECTS MASTER OF THE SITUATION

PREMIER WILSON THE FIGHTING AT HUN CAPITAL

There Are, However, Revolts On in Other German Cities.

Hindenburg, in Potsdam, Will Hold the Elections Off.

WAIT TILL ORDER COMES Red Flag, Spartacan Paper, Is Published No Longer.

Great Numbers of Volunteers Line Up With Government.

Paris, Jan. 10.—Chancellor Ebert is master of the situation in Berlin. A Zurich dispatch to L'Information declared today.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg is in Potsdam. He does not propose to allow any elections until order is fully restored. Von Hindenburg's presence, together with the government's decision to use arms in suppressing the insurgents, has completely changed the situation.

The Red Flag, Spartacan organ, is no longer being published. Students occupy the plant.

Great numbers of volunteers are enrolling in the government forces. Cavalry and Prussian guards are massed at all gates of the capital. Gustav Noske, the military governor, is working energetically to bring about complete restoration of order. It is understood that it was by the recalled Ebert and von Hindenburg.

London, Jan. 10.—While the Spartacan revolt in Berlin appears to have been quelled by the arrival of troops, the city by Chancellor Ebert, dispatches received today showed the rebels still on the aggressive in other German cities. Reports were conflicting.

Spartacans, after seizing the Reichstag building and other public offices, in which the chancellor's palace in which the Ebert government has its offices, dispatches said. Later the Ebert forces ejected Liebknecht's men from most of the buildings they had captured, according to these dispatches. Fighting was especially severe around the Silesian railway station. Spartacan riots were reported dwindling in violence, after a bitter machine gun struggle, in which the Silesian population suffered heavily. Outbreaks were noted in Essen, Dresden, and other centers. A Copenhagen dispatch said there was rioting in Munich.

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Amsterdam, Jan. 9.—Reports that Dr. Karl Liebknecht has proclaimed a new government in Germany are contradicted by the Frankfurt Gazette, which declares that the naval divisions has broken off all relations with Doctor Liebknecht and the independent Socialists. The German press says that it has learned that one thousand Russian Bolsheviks, disguised as German soldiers have arrived in Berlin.

Council Wants New Rule. Copenhagen, Jan. 10.—The immediate removal of the Ebert government is demanded of the soldiers and workmen's council of Germany in a resolution adopted at Leipzig by the Great Soldiers' and Workmen's council, according to a telegram reaching here from that city.

Ebert Has Won Out. Paris, Jan. 10.—The latest news received here from Germany, although fragmentary, is turning out to be contradictory. It indicates that the Ebert government has won a victory over the Spartacans owing to the sudden impetus given the government's cause by the support of the loyal elements, whose numbers increased with the prospects of the government's success. In the sanguinary fighting of the last five days the Spartacans are reported to have suffered very heavy losses.

Fight Turns to Ebert. London, Jan. 10.—The fight in Berlin for control of the German government machinery is turning decidedly in favor of Chancellor Ebert, according to the latest advices reaching London today.

Government forces were reported to have recaptured practically all public buildings. Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the city and reinforcements of fifteen officers and men all day yesterday to clinch the apparent victory over the Spartacans.

The insurgents retreated from the telegraph offices by artillery fire. Spartacan headquarters set up in the central police station had been isolated by the cutting of telephone and telegraph wires. The Spartacans apparently held the waterworks and power plant, but were in much of the city being without water and electricity.

The government is estimated to 100,000 more troops under arms at strategic points in the city. Students in Berlin were reported to be organizing a cavalry to aid the government.

The Germans declared that more than a thousand Russian Bolsheviks in German uniforms were fighting on the side of the Spartacans in Berlin. New outbreaks were reported in some places yesterday, including Spartacan riots at Essen, Dresden and Dortmund.

Guards Desert to Ebert. Basel, Jan. 10.—Three thousand members of Police President Elchorn's Republican guards have placed themselves at the disposal of the Ebert-Scheidemann government, according to the Frankfurt Gazette. (Elchorn has been aiding the Spartacans and is being aided by the Spartacans.)

NIGHT AIR RAID ON BERLIN

Hun Capital Now Knows the Horror of Bomb in Dark.

Copenhagen, Jan. 10.—Berlin has at last experienced the horror of a night bombing attack.

A dispatch to the Berlinische Tidende today reported that government aviators attacked the Silesian railway station with bombs Wednesday night, killing sixty-five persons.

The most intense fighting occurred that night in the central and southwestern portion of the city, the dispatch said. Casualties were reported to be heavy.

THROW THE MONEY

Rep. Byrnes Has Huge Appropriation Named in His Bill.

Carries 96 Millions for Extension of U. S. Gov't Work.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Record appropriations for the expansion of America's foreign commerce and for research work to aid industries at home, were carried in the legislative-executive-judicial appropriation bill introduced in the house today by Representative Byrnes, Tennessee.

The bill also carried a \$21,000,000 fund for Internal Revenue Commissioner Rogers' income and profit "tax dodger drive" in addition to another \$5,000,000 to enable Rogers to extend his campaign.

The state department is given authority to hire 100 more employees to handle growing diplomatic business and the census bureau is given \$15,000,000 for the next census.

Other items bring total appropriations of the bill to \$96,518,791.75. One legislative feature is a renewal of the plan for discontinuance of the sub-treasuries at Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

The federal reserve banks make branch banks practically useless, treasury officials said.

The \$120 annual salary raise to government employees getting less than \$2,500 annually is continued for another year with a proposal for a joint committee to inquire into the salary question.

The propaganda in favor of American occupation emanates mainly from the middle of the road group. The United States government, however, believes that intervention internationally now would provoke trouble rather than settle it.

While early advices indicate a trend toward victory for the Liebknecht group, it is pointed out here that the Spartacans men as the aggressive force, are seeking to dominate the coming elections. Even the past tests have shown they constitute a minority. Should the Spartacan group gain control, internationalism will be refused, it is said, and the only way to collect them will be by force.

SEND NO TROOPS

United States Does Not Intend To Take Force to Berlin.

Officials Feel That Such an Act Would Cause Trouble.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The American government has no present intention of sending its forces to Berlin.

That fact was learned on high official authority today in the wake of the Prussian capital revolution and the new hints that doughboys would be welcomed.

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SPECIAL TO TOPEKA

Wichita Allen Boosters Will Visit Inaugural Ceremonies.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 10.—Wichita will send a special trainload of representatives to Topeka on Monday, January 13, for the inaugural exercises at which Henry J. Allen of this city will become governor of Kansas. A. S. Parks, chairman of the committee in charge of the excursion, states that all arrangements are complete for the special train which will leave Wichita Sunday night and will arrive in time for the noonday ceremonies of state at the capitol. Following the reception Monday evening the Wichita delegation will take its train for the return trip. The Fourth Regiment band, N. N. G. will furnish music for the inaugural exercises.

ANOTHER SHIP COMES

The Una Has 1,003 American Troops Back From France.

New York, Jan. 10.—The British transport ship, Una, a Cunard line steamer, arrived here today from Brest with 1,003 American troops. The units on board consist of fifteen officers and 421 men of the Sixth anti-aircraft section, nine officers and 268 men of the twelfth anti-aircraft section; two officers and forty-nine men of casual company number 322; five officers and 118 men of the 109th trench mortar battery; and nine casual officers and nine civilian from the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. field forces. The twelfth trench mortar battery is from the middle west.

MACHINE GUNS SPIT DEATH AS RIOTS RAGE IN BERLIN STREETS



Street scenes in Berlin when Germany was winning in war. Upper picture shows crowds inspecting captured war trophies. Other was taken on "flag day."

Red revolution is sweeping Berlin, according to latest dispatches. Adherents of the Ebert government are attempting to subdue the rioters with machine guns trained on the streets from windows. The Spartacus followers are using rifles and small arms. Several hundred persons are said to have been killed so far in the fighting.

FROM BATTERY A 325,000 N NAVY GOES TO ENGLAND

George Johnston First Member of Unit To Return.

He Was Gassed and Wounded in Argonne Drive.

The first member of Battery A, Topeka's military unit, to return to his home, is George Johnston, of the J. E. B. Johnston family, 1325 Lincoln street. He is one of the returning veterans who bears the scars of a wound, and he also suffered from poison gas.

Johnston was a truck driver with the battery, and when the Argonne drive, when the unit rendered distinguished service that brought it high commendation. It was during the fighting in the Argonne region that Johnston was wounded, receiving a piece of shell in his leg. In the same fight, he was gassed. He was sent to hospital, where he remained three months, and was then brought back home. He is not, however, discharged, and is still in the army service.

House Committee Decides on Temporary Force of Sailors.

Is a 25,000 Cut From Suggestion of Secretary Daniels.

Washington, Jan. 10.—A temporary naval force of 25,000 enlisted men for the year beginning next July was decided on today by the house naval sub-committee, in beginning the work of framing the naval appropriation bill. This force is 25,000 less than was recommended by Secretary Daniels.

Added strength has been given to this view by the fact that Lord Cecil, assistant secretary of state for foreign affairs, who long ago took an advanced attitude on this subject, is engaging in constantly lengthening conferences with the American representatives. Other influential members of the British cabinet also submitted data regarding the league of nations, which the Americans are studying, and with growing approval.

Cecil's plans, it is known, contemplate a reduction of the British navy to 25,000 men, which is less than has been suggested from other allied sources. It is believed, also, that he is inclined toward Wilson's attitude, that Germany should be admitted to probationary membership.

Cecil has often expressed the view that formation of the league is the most important and should be the first work of the peace conference.

WAR RISK SCRAP

Congress Ready To Investigate Handling of Large Fund.

House Rules Committee Takes Up McFadden Resolution.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Congressional agitation for action against the war risk insurance bureau came to a head today when Chairman Poy called the bill for the league of nations to a hearing on the McFadden resolution to investigate the bureau.

Poy's action follows months of charges that the bureau is "inefficient," "criminally negligent" and "extravagant."

Col. Henry D. Lindsay, recently made head of the bureau, according to friends in congress, will not oppose the investigation and may even request the rules committee to authorize it.

Republicans and Democrats, who want the investigation may hope, thru it, to show the bureau is inefficient.

The reasons why thousands of allotments have been delayed or never paid at all, and why rules for compensation of the insurance of discharged soldiers have not been promulgated for two months after signing of the armistice.

Whether political favorites have been given high administrative places in the war risk bureau while experienced men have been put to work in minor jobs, paying from \$1,800 to \$2,500 a year.

McFadden came before the rules committee today prepared to back his demand for an investigation with letters from enlisted men, mothers and wives of soldiers, Red Cross workers and from some officials of the bureau itself.

"From your experience, you know how many complaints there are against this bureau," McFadden told the committee. "The mail of every congressman is literally flooded with them."

"Congress passed the war risk insurance act and appropriated millions of dollars with the thought that it had done a great, conservative piece of work, but the law has been administered miserably."

Colonel Lindsay will be called before the rules committee today or tomorrow.

Glass Is For It. Secretary of the Treasury Glass and the war risk insurance bureau will not oppose a congressional investigation of the bureau's work. Col. Henry D. Lindsay, bureau head, told the house rules committee today.

Lindsay revealed that he has been put in full control of the bureau and said this was the first time this action had been taken. Authority had been diffused, he claimed.

"I hold myself responsible for the administration of the bureau," Lindsay testified. "For the past I have no responsibility."

Lindsay admitted that he had not found the bureau on a sound basis. (Continued on Page Two.)

DEPT OF JUSTICE BUILDING FOR KAN. TO BE PROPOSED

Senator Thompson Wants One Built Facing State House.

Would Relieve Crowded Offices in Two Buildings.

TO ASK BIG APPROPRIATION At Least \$200,000 Will Be Sought in Legislature.

Reno Senator Thinks Kansas Can Afford Building.

Erection of a state department of justice building overlooking the state house square is the plan of Senator Will S. Thompson, of Reno county. Senator Thompson proposes to relieve the present congested condition of the state house by construction of a new state building. He will urge an appropriation of \$200,000 to \$250,000 for purchase of site and construction of the building.

For several years state departments have been cramped owing to the crowded condition of the state house. Not only has the state house been overcrowded, but office spaces in the State Memorial hall have been utilized to meet demands for the reconstruction of the east wing of the state house, several departments were forced to seek space in uptown office buildings.

Quarters for Supreme Court. Senator Thompson's measure will doubtless provide for the removal of the supreme court, the state public utilities commission and the public library to the department of justice building. This plan would release a large amount of space on the third and fifth floors of the state house for general department use.

The new building would afford modern offices for supreme court justices and members of the public utilities commission as well as providing hearing rooms in keeping with the dignity of a supreme court. Senator Thompson would locate the new department building somewhere overlooking the state house square.

Ask for Big Appropriation. "I believe the state of Kansas can well afford to provide a modern and suitable building for the supreme court and the public utilities commission," said Senator Thompson. "Such a building might cost from \$200,000 to \$250,000, but it is a mere drop in the bucket in the expenditure of about a dime or a quarter. The benefit to the state would be great. Considerable space would be released and the state would possess a department of justice building that would be credit to the state. The building ought to overlook the state house square. I believe a measure providing for such a building would pass both houses."

In Argentine Republic There Is a General Strike—Many Persons Killed.

Buenos Aires, Jan. 10.—A general strike was declared thruout the Argentine republic at midnight Thursday night.

Scores are dead and wounded today in the rioting of strikers in Buenos Aires. Mobs, estimated at 150,000 strong, terrorized the city. Many buildings and houses were burned. The exact number of casualties is unknown. Martial law was expected to be declared.

A large crowd stormed the arsenal, overpowered the guards and seized large quantities of arms and ammunition, which was distributed to small groups in the streets.

Military Patrols Out. Sailors and soldiers with rifles and machine guns patrolled the streets today, following a night of strike rioting in which many were killed and injured.

In fighting at the Vasena Iron works, soldiers used machine guns on the strikers, who replied to this fire with machine guns taken from the arsenal when they raided it. Six were killed and many wounded.

The Catholic church school was set afire by the strikers, but none was hurt.

Socialist deputies demanded to know why the government permitted the disorders which precipitated a fight in the streets of the city.

President Irigoyen urged congress to declare military law.

Newspapers were not on the streets today, only enough copies being printed for delivery to subscribers.

Half the police went on strike. Others joined them. As a result there were no police on the streets.

Starvation Is Near. Buenos Aires, Jan. 10.—Danger of actual starvation was confronting the people of Buenos Aires today as a result of the general strike tying up all transportation.

All slaughter houses and meat markets were closed and stocks of other food rapidly disappearing. There was no immediate prospect of replenishment of supplies.

An attempt was made today to start up traffic, but was suppressed by bodies of armed strikers. Scores of vehicles were demolished.

Following the battle between strikers and the police, which continued all night, the government was expected to take vigorous action today. There were many casualties.

WANT ANOTHER REPUBLIC In Germany Just Now.

Erfurt, Germany, Jan. 10.—The formation of a separate Thuringian republic with Erfurt as the capital was demanded in resolutions adopted at a meeting here of all the Thuringian chambers of commerce, handicraft and agriculture and of the Thuringian industrial union.

The Thuringian-Moroccan question also has been settled to the satisfaction of England and France.

KANSAS MEN BACK

Many Casual Companies on Transports From France.

123rd, 414th, 433rd Contain Troops From This State.

150 MEN IN EACH COMPANY Are on the Huron, Belgic and Atenas, Now on Sea.

6,000 Soldiers on Ships—Others Are To Return.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Departure from France of three transports, the Huron, Belgic and Atenas, with about six thousand troops, including many sick and wounded, was announced today by the war department. The Huron is due at Newport News January 11, with 100 officers and 1,000 men. The Belgic and Atenas are due at New York January 13, with the first and second battalions 45th infantry, 123rd, 414th and 433rd regiments, in all 36 officers and 2,486 men from this organization.

This regular regiment has been assigned to the 33rd division to replace the 332nd infantry, which was detached for service in Italy. The returning troops are to be scattered among 17 camps. Also on the Belgic are casual company 433 (Kansas) and 37 casual officers.

The Huron is carrying a detachment of headquarters troops from the 4th division (negro) and 95 casual officers.

The following organizations have been assigned by General Pershing for early departure from France: company 420th and 423rd telegraph battalions; ordnance casual company number 21; transport corps company 58.

Each casual company consists of about 2 officers and 150 men and is composed of men drawn from the state indicated. The Belgic is due at New York January 13, with the first and second battalions 45th infantry, 123rd, 414th and 433rd regiments, in all 36 officers and 2,486 men from this organization.

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FIXED HARVEST

WAGES MUST BE PAID IN KANSAS

State Council of Wheat Growers Urged by E. E. Frizell.

Says Hands Should Be Paid by Hour Instead of Day.

KANSAS NOT A CORN STATE

State Should Raise More Kafir, Oklahoman Says.

He Quotes State Statistics To Prove His Assertion.

A council of delegates from each of the Kansas wheat growing counties to decide upon uniform wages to be paid in this state for harvest help was urged before the Kansas agricultural convention today by E. E. Frizell, state farm help specialist. Larned, Frizell declared that such a convention should be called in May, at the latest.

Frizell asserted that farmers must become reconciled to the prospect of paying their harvest hands higher wages next summer. "And they must be paid by the hour, and wages should be the same in every county and on every farm, because we need for the wage council," he said.

Can't Get Skilled Labor. "Last year we induced mechanics and highly skilled men to come into the harvest fields and help save the wheat crop because of the men and the nation needed it if victory was to be won. This year we cannot expect these men to come to our rescue for lower wages, as they did last year."

The farm help expert declared that the harvest problem this year will be greater than all of agriculture in Kansas. The army will have returned, he said. Frizell cited the fact that 90 per cent of the laboring men of the United States are now being paid by the hour, and that it is an injustice to ask men to work by the day for a certain amount—specifically wages on adjoining farms work different hours.

Determination of Kansas farmers to grow corn in the last two years in preference to a dry farming crop, namely kafir, cost them \$144,517, 131.76 cents, according to John Fields, editor of the "Oklahoma Farmer," Oklahoma City. Fields spoke on "Making Farming Safe for the Plains," and declared in favor of the wheat crop.

"If the corn fields of Kansas during 1917 and 1918 had produced as much money to the acre as the kafir fields of Kansas produced during these years of war, Kansas farmers would have received additional revenue greater than